

THE
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the first three insertions, and seven
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Those who advertise by the year,
can make contracts on liberal terms.
The privilege of Annual Advertis-
ers is limited to their own im-
mediate business; and all advertise-

Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 12, 1758.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859.

ments for the benefit of other per-
sons, as well as all legal advertise-
ments, and advertisements of real
estate, or auction sales, sent in by
them, must be paid for at the usual
rates.
Cards of acknowledgment, reli-
gious notices, and the like, one in-
sertion, 50 cents per square.
Births, marriages and deaths, in-
serted without charge; but all ad-
ditions to the ordinary announce-
ment, as obituary notices, &c., will be
charged at 4 cents per line, no charge
being less than 25 cents.
No paper will be discontinued
until arrears are paid, except at the
option of the publishers.
Job Printing
in its various branches, executed
with despatch.
F. A. PRATT & CO., WM. MESSER.

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Number 5,252.

Children's Corner.

REMINISCENCES OF MY ENGLISH HOME.

How sad and lonely everything now looked to
Ella! All was in sympathy with sorrow. The
dear members of the family were watching in the
chamber of death, and the dear child in her lone-
liness could only weep, and pray that God would
make her fit to meet her aunt in heaven. How
the look questioned, when the lips could not ut-
ter a word of inquiry, as messengers came and
told how nearer and nearer yet the spirit was to
its home. At last that word which speaks all the
anguish of the parted, came, "she is dead!"
And now the living meet, and in hushed tones
tell of the triumph over death. How they linger
over the memory of the last sweet song she sung,
while clear as ever rose her voice—
"Jesus, lover of my soul!"
How scored that dwell with her best loved sister,
the voice of the ransomed spirit waiting to be
free, mingling with hers who had yet to lean upon
Christ on earth, and in this sorrow to be strength-
ened by him. How each broken utterance of joy
and trust and triumph is recounted; each mes-
sage of love and hope to the absent too. And
now they look to Jesus, whom in her last words
she had welcomed as "high at hand," and they
feel that her death has brought them nearer to
Jesus.
He who had hoped in the early spring to make
that one his bride, whom Death had claimed,
led Ella to the coffin. The beautiful form there,
but Ella is lifted to kiss the brow, she shirks from
his first contact with Death, and her tears flow
freely as she realizes that her aunt is indeed
gone. How gladly she listens to words of life
and hope; and how fondly she remembers her
words, "perhaps I shall be able to watch over
you from Heaven." How sweet this hope—and
earnestly she resolves to seek to be, and do that
which her Guardian Angel would love.
The body lies in the cemetery at the back of the
church sacred from its associations with her. Ella
has had a glimpse of heaven in its opening to
receive one whom she had known and loved on
earth. A living link there is in this influence—
"she is dead, but she is not far away." Jesus has
taken her aunt home, and now she knows that
she is also preparing a place for her. **AUTH.**

CHILDHOOD.

Drawing pictures on the slate,
Making houses out of cards,
Solving riddles all day long,
Peeping in the neighbor's yards,
Such is part of childhood's game,
Innocent of wealth or fame,
Blowing pencil dust away,
Some perchance may meet the eye;
Looking out for market day,
When comes home an extra pie,
Such is part of childhood's fun,
Ere the growing time is done.
On all fours about the room,
Persuading cats and mice;
Saying of the weaver's loom,
"Don't it match the carpet nice!"
Fairy weavers, still themselves,
Dancing like the ancient elves,
Nodding when the prayer is long,
And the eyes are rubbed in vain;
In the morning up with song,
Holding hands to catch the rain:
Tom! come in! you raggedy Will!
Go to school! and there be still!
Life a holiday of sweets,
Care a blue-blaze not yet known;
Every day its joys repeats,
Rapture in one even tone,
Who that mourn would wish to cloud?
Who that fairly lead should shroud?
Hard their destiny who creep
Through a childhood full of gloom,
Sad awake and sad asleep,
Buried in a living tomb;
Old before their morning is shed,
Grey at heart ere morn has fled.
Years are the sum of hours, vain is it at wide
intervals to say, "I'll save this hour," if you do
not say at each interval, "I'll save this hour."

Poetry.

TWELVE MORAL QUESTIONS.

BY W. H. C.
When loving friends of kindred mind
Have much to say, and feel inclined—
Say—if the right they do not abuse,
Would it be wrong, if they should choose
To talk?
When something funny has occurred,
By thought, or deed, or spoken word,
Would it be wrong to show good cheer,
And would you think it very queer
To laugh?
When Fortune's frown hath made one feel
Both sick at heart and "down at heel,"
Would you condemn, and say unwise,
If he should like, and really tries
To weep?
When everything doth tend to please
A jolly soul, whom none can tease,
Would you not let him quite alone,
Fen though he strove both nerve and bone
To swell?
When one has found his beau ideal,
Be it so false or be it real,
Would it be strange, or very rare,
And were it you, could you forbear
To love?
When things go wrong and out of joint,
And sad events all meet in point,
Should we forbid his mind its use,
And then say he has good excuse
To fret?
When one has done some wicked act,
And others know it as a fact,
Does it appear so very bright,
Or does it make that matter right
To fib?
When one is set, and stiff as steel,
Or like a stone that cannot feel,
Say—does it show a spark of sense
For some one else, just then, commence
To tease?
When tender nerves are quite unstrung,
And all control is lost of tongue,
Say—does it show peculiar grace
In any one, to set his face
To scold?
When Fortune's sons are rich in store,
So that their barns can hold no more,
Say—should they, then, despise content,
And of their own free will consent,
To growl?
When those who preach from written text
Look off—then find themselves perplexed,
Say—will it find the place to read,
Or do they really have a need
To cough?
When one, with grave and sober view
Desires a civil thing of you,
Say—could he think it very kind,
Should he perceive you quite inclined
To jest?

Useful Hints.

BEAN PORRIDGE.—A Yankee woman says this
is the way to make this good old fashioned food:
Put a shank of beef (fresh is best) in a me-
dium-sized pot of cold water, and boil slowly.
Don't use pork. When the meat is boiled
enough to form a good gelatinous soup, add a
pint of gray beans and nearly as much hulled
corn. Boil thoroughly, and if the soup is not
thick enough to suit, add a little meal, flour,
rice or crumbs of dry bread. A pepper-pod
should be boiled with the soup, and add salt to
suit the taste.
BLEACHING FOR CLOTHES.—(Better and cheaper
than Indigo.) Take one ounce of soft Prus-
sian blue, powder it and put it in a bottle with
one quart of clear rain water, and add one quarter
ounce of oxalic acid. A tea-spoonful is sufficient
for a large washing.
PINT CAKE.—One pint of dough, one tea-cup-
ful of sugar, one tea-cupful of butter, three eggs,
one tea-spoonful of pearl ash, with the addition
of some raisins and spices.
SWEET CORN dried by parboiling while in
the roasting-ear, and then cut off and put on
plates in a mild oven, is good for bean porridge
or succotash.
PURE white lime, with about one ounce of
dissolved glue to the gallon, is the best white-
wash for the interior of houses. For an out-
side whitewash, add one ounce of salt to the
gallon of lime and half a pint of sweet milk.
SALT.—The application of two to four hun-
dred pounds of salt to the acre has been found
to be of great advantage in promoting the
growth of all plants and trees. Worm soils of
the inland districts, and especially those that
have been dressed liberally with animal manure,
are the most benefited. A dressing of salt
upon a grass lawn will often increase growth
and thicken-up the plants far more than a coat-
ing of animal manure. **Scientific American.**
TOMATOES.—The following method of pre-
paring tomatoes for the table, is said to be su-
perior to anything yet discovered for the pre-
paration of that excellent vegetable—
Take good ripe tomatoes, cut them in slices,
and sprinkle over them finely pulverized white
sugar, then add claret wine sufficient to cover
them. Tomatoes are sometimes prepared in
this way with diluted vinegar, but the claret
wine imparts to them a richer and more pleas-
ant flavor, more nearly resembling the straw-
berry than anything else.
CURE FOR SNOORING.—An inventive Yankee
has produced an apparatus which he claims is
a cure for snoring. It fastens upon the mouth,
a guta percha tube, leading to the tympanum
of the ear. Whenever the snorer snores, he
himself receives the first impression, finds how
disagreeable it is, and, of course, reforms.

Selected Tale.

INTO THE SUNSHINE.

'I wish father would come home.'
The voice that said this had a troubled
tone and the face that looked up was sad.
'Your father will be very angry,' said an
aunt who was sitting in the room with a
book in her hand.
The boy raised himself from the sofa,
where he had been lying in tears for half
an hour, and with a touch of indignation in
his voice, answered—
'He'll be sorry, not angry. Father
never gets angry.'
For a few moments the aunt looked at
the boy curiously, and let her eyes fall
again upon the book that was in her
hand. The boy laid himself down upon
the sofa again, and hid his face from sight.
'That's my father, now!'
He started up, after the lapse of nearly
ten minutes, as the sound of a bell reached
his ear, and went to the room door. He
stood there for a little while, and then came
slowly back, saying with a disappointed air—
'It isn't father. I wonder what keeps
him so late. O, I wish he would come!'
'You seem anxious to get deeper into
trouble remarked the aunt, who had only
been in the house for a week, and who was
neither very amiable nor very sympathizing
towards children. The boy's fault had
provoked her, and she considered him a fit
subject for punishment.
'I believe, aunt Phebe, that you'd like
to see me whipped said the boy, a little
warmly,—but you won't.'
'I must confess,' replied aunt Phebe,
'that a little wholesome discipline of the
kind you speak of would not be out of place.
If you were my child, I am sure you would
not escape.'
'I am not your child. I don't want to be.
Father is good, and loves me.'
'If your father is so good, and loves you
so well, you must be a very ungrateful, or
a very inconsiderate boy. His goodness
don't seem to have helped you much.'
'Hush, will you!' ejaculated the boy, ex-
cited to anger by this unkindness of speech.
'Phebe!'
It was the boy's mother who spoke for
the first time. In an under tone she ad-
ded:
'You are wrong. Richard is suffering
quite enough, and you are doing him harm
rather than good.'
Again the bell rang, and again the boy
left the sofa, and went to the sitting room
door.
'It's father.'
And he went gliding down stairs.
'Ah, Richard,' was the kindly greeting,
as Mr. Gordon took the hand of his boy—
'But what's the matter, my son? You do
not look happy.'
'Won't you come in here?' and Rich-
ard drew his father into the library. Mr.
Gordon bent down, still holding Richard's
hand.
'You are in trouble my son. What has
happened?'
The eyes of Richard filled with tears as
he looked into his father's face. He tried
to answer, but his lips quivered. Then he
turned away, and opening the door of the
cabinet, brought out the fragments of a
broken statuette, which had been sent
home only the day before, and set them
on a table before his father, over whose
countenance came instantly a shadow of
regret.
'Who did this, my son?' was asked in
an even voice.
'I did it.'
'How?'
'I threw my ball in there once—only
once, in forgetfulness.'
The poor boy's tones were husky and
tremulous.
A little while Mr. Gordon sat, controll-
ing his disturbed thoughts. Then he
said gently:
'What is done, Richard, can't be helped.
Put the broken pieces away. You have
had trouble enough about it, I can see—
and reproof enough for your thoughtless-
ness—so I shall not add a word to in-
crease your pain.'
'O, father!' and the boy threw his arms
around his father's neck. 'You are so
kind—so good.'
Five minutes later and Richard entered
the sitting room with his father. Aunt
Phebe looked up for two shadowed faces;
but did not see them. She was puzzled.
'That was unfortunate,' she said, a
little while after Mr. Gordon came in. 'It
was such an exquisite work of art. It is
hopelessly ruined.'
Richard was leaning against his father
when his aunt said this. Mr. Gordon only
smiled and drew his arm closely around his
boy. Mrs. Gordon threw upon her sister
a look of warning, but it was unheeded.
'I think Richard was a very naughty
boy.'
'We have settled all that, Phebe,' was
the mild but firm answer of Mr. Gordon;
and it is one of our rules to get into the
sunshine as soon as possible.
Phebe was rebuked; while Richard
looked grateful, and it may be, a little tri-
umphant for his aunt had borne down

upon him rather too hard for a boy's pa-
tience to endure.
Into the sunshine as quickly as possible!
O, is not that the better philosophy of
our homes?

Is it not true Christian philosophy? It
is selfishness that grows angry and rebels,
because a fault has been committed. Let
us get the offender into the sunshine as
quickly as possible so that the true thoughts
and right feelings may grow vigorous in
its warmth. We retain anger, not that
anger may act as a wholesome discipline,
but because we are unwilling to forgive—
Ah, if we are always right with ourselves,
we would offend but right with our chil-
dren.

Our Monthly Casket.

THE FISH AND FISHERIES OF RHODE
ISLAND.—The waters of Rhode Island, in
the number, variety and quality of fish,
surpass those of any other State in the
Union. The coast of Rhode Island, from
Connecticut to Massachusetts, has a good
depth of water near its shores, which in-
duces the fish to pass near it. The land is
generally low, with smooth beaches, hav-
ing here and there rocky points and reefs,
which are considered good feeding grounds
and hence favorite places of resort for fish.
The bays, rivers and ponds are fed with
fresh water streams, while the channel
waters are sufficiently deep for the passage
of fish. Shell fish are also abundant, and
the clam beds very productive.

From the most reliable information col-
lected from practical fishermen, the annu-
al receipts for fish exported are not less
than half a million of dollars—an amount
which may seem large, but it must be
born in mind that there are not less than
a thousand persons, all inhabitants of the
State, exclusively engaged in fishing.—
The fish taken are transported daily over
our railroads and by steamboats to other
markets, where they meet with a ready
sale, and furnish the means of support to
a large number of families.

The increase or decrease of fish is gov-
erned by natural causes. Some feed upon
their own kind; many large fish feed on
small ones, while blue fish and horse mac-
kerel are very destructive to others. The
latter go into the bays and inlets in im-
mense shoals, driving the small fish before
them into the ocean. The tautog, the flat
fish, eels and striped bass are here all
but seldom. The young grow almost en-
tirely in waters of other States, migrating
to our coast in large numbers, about once
in seven years. These facts are well
known to our fishermen and are the results
of observations for the last twenty-five
years. I have myself witnessed three such
large supplies in the course of that period.

We seldom catch a striped bass of less
than half a pound's weight. The young
bass do not grow in our waters, but I have
seen in the waters of Virginia large shoals
of them from an ounce to a half pound in
weight.
When the new supply comes to this
coast they average about two pounds
weight. They do not mature to a state to
propagate or spawn till they grow to fif-
teen or thirty pounds weight which re-
quires several years. I have never seen,
nor have I heard of, a striped bass taken
from the waters of this State, so small
as one or two ounces weight. They are
precisely like the larger ones in ap-
pearance, hence the fact is evident that
the young do not spawn or grow in our
waters.

The scup is a fish that emigrates to the
coast in the month of May and mostly pass
by during that month. The last of the
shoal scatter and find their way into the
bays, where they remain until the months
of September and October, when they all
leave and migrate South. Most of the
large scups, as well as those that spawn,
pass by the waters of this State to the east
and inhabit the waters of other states.
Their young being deposited in the eastern
waters, are exposed to the horse mackerel,
which destroy large numbers, the latter be-
ing more numerous east than west. The
river shad come from Georgia, seeking all
our waters as far north as the British pro-
vinces. They go round this circuit every
year, depositing their spawn to a certain
extent both in the salt and fresh water
streams of the State. But that their
young do grow in these waters is evident
from the fact that a river shad is never
seen in our waters before they attain much
size. I have had some experience in shad
fishing, having been in that business for
fourteen years in the State of Georgia.—
Alewives and herring do not winter in our
waters or on this coast; they come here in
the months of April and May, and follow-
ing up the fresh streams deposit their
spawn. They leave towards the last of
June. Their young grow in our waters,
but are much exposed to destruction from
the larger fish, which greedily seize them.

The menhaden, or bony fish, winter in a
very warm climate, and emigrate in very
large numbers to the New England coast
in April. They generally deposit their
spawn in the eastern waters; but the horse
mackerel make great havoc with these fish,
sometimes nearly driving them off the coast,
and greatly injuring the fishing, which at

times is very profitable. The round mac-
kerel come on to the coast in the same man-
ner as other kinds I have mentioned,
though they do not come into our bays or
inland waters, and being considered 'off
shore fish,' they pass by Narragansett bay.

The horse mackerel use to frequent
the coast about thirty years ago. Previ-
ous to 1776, they were found in our wa-
ters, but from 1776 to 1825 there were
none to be seen. In the latter year they
again made their appearance, and have
increased ever since much to the damage
of the fishing interest. The sea bass is a
very fine fish. They have their natural
migrations the same as the other fish that
have been mentioned, and are found in
most of the waters along the Atlantic
coast. A new and very excellent fish,
known as the Spanish mackerel, has late-
ly appeared on our coast, but not in large
numbers; they average about three lbs.
weight. Their color is light, with yellow-
ish spots on their sides. The chequirt, or
weak fish, are plenty in our waters some-
times.

The several kinds of fish mentioned mi-
grate to the southwest, which is evident
from the fact that they are first found in
the waters of Pennsylvania, New Jersey,
and New York, in large shoals bound
northeasterly, before they are seen here in
the spring.

From my own experience, during the
last seven years, I am of the opinion that
the striped bass may be propagated in the
fresh water ponds of this State. At times,
when bass were very plenty, and conse-
quently low in market, I put several hun-
dred into a fresh water pond, and kept
them there till the price advanced. There
were rocks in the pond, and when we
fished in it, we did not catch them all.—
Two years after the pond was fished again,
when eight fine bass were taken, each of
which weighed six pounds more than when
they were put into the pond; a gain of
forty-eight pounds, in two years, on the
eight bass. This pond was about two
acres in extent, with about five feet depth
of water. In one corner of it there were
some small fish for the bass to feed on.—
There were never any bass put into this
pond before or since, to my knowledge.

The above facts are known to every
practical fisherman in the State. May I
ask, then, what is then the necessity of
special legislation or prohibitory laws? It
is not the increase and decrease of fish
waters. The increase and decrease of fish
are governed by natural laws. If the
fish were all domestic, and existed only in
the inland waters of the State, there might
be some reason for prohibitory laws, but
that is not the case. Many of the fish
seined in our waters appear for a few days
in the year.

The annual receipts from the fisheries
of the State are half a million of dollars,
and as they afford employment and sup-
port to several thousand of our inhabitants,
they should be protected and encouraged.
If the seine and trap fishing should be pro-
hibited, and no fish allowed to be taken
except with the hook and line, few would
be caught, and these would command a
higher price than they do now.—
The increased price would not be less than
a hundred per cent.

DANIEL F. LARKIN.

IMPORTANT BIBLICAL DISCOVERY.—The
London Athenaeum says that Professor
Tischendorf who had been sent by the
Russian Government on a journey of scienti-
fic exploration, in a letter from Cairo,
dated the 15th of March, states to the
Minister of Saxony, Herr von Falken-
stein, that he has succeeded in making
some valuable discoveries, relative to the
Bible. The most important of these dis-
coveries is a manuscript of the Holy scrip-
tures, from the fourth century, consequen-
tially as old as the manuscript of the
Vatican, which hitherto, in all commenta-
ries, maintained the first rank. This it
will have to share in future with the newly
discovered manuscript, if Herr Tischendorf
be not mistaken.

In 346 beautifully fine parchment leaves
of such size that only two have been cut
out of one skin, it contains the greatest
part of the Prophets, the Psalms, the book
of Job, the book of Jesus, Sirach, the
Proverbs, the song of Solomon and several
of the Apocryphal Books of the old Testa-
ment; but then the whole of the New
Testament is complete. Another valuable
discovery of Professor Tischendorf is de-
scribed as an undoubted and complete man-
uscript of the Epistle of Barnabas and of
the Shepherd of Hermas, both belonging to
the second century of the Christian era,
and originally standing in esteem of the
Scriptural Epistles. Herr Tischendorf
hopes, from the munificence of the Russian
government, that he will be enabled to
give immediate publication to these man-
uscripts.

The number of postage stamps at dif-
ferent prices, sold at the post office in New
York city from January 1 1859 to April 1
1859, was 5,629,990; from April to May
the number sold was 3,390,000—making
a total of 9,019,990 stamps sold in about
four months. This does not include the
sale of stamped envelopes.

Sabbath Reading.

GLIMPSES OF JESUS.—Christ exalted in
the affections of his people.

Sheldon & Co. have republished this in-
teresting work of Batten's from the second
London edition. We select from one chap-
ter an article for the young.

THE CHILDHOOD OF JESUS.—"The life of
Jesus is vocal with celestial music. It is
one sweet hymn of praises to Jehovah,
and every act is but a note in the rich
flowing melody. But as in a skillfully ar-
ranged composition, some notes are of
more importance than others while no
one could be removed without spoiling the
effect of the whole, so while some things
in the life of our Saviour are full of gran-
deur, others that do not so deeply impress
the mind are no less essential to the per-
fection of His character and work. There
is enough in His life to give full employ-
ment to the strongest mind, and the feeblest
may here find profit and pleasure. There
is that which will interest the young and
charm and astonish the aged.

We have sometimes wondered what were
the feelings of His soul when first it looked
out from its frail tenement of clay upon
this lower creation and have wished that
the stages of his mind's development in
relation to this world, had been recorded.

How interesting would be the history of
such a mind! The more minute the de-
scription, the greater would be the charm.
Numberless are the questions our curiosity
would suggest respecting the childhood
and youth of Jesus. Did the running
stream, the wild flowers, the balmy air,
and the glorious sun awaken the same sen-
sations in Him as in us? And when the
Holy Spirit opened up fresh truths to His
expanding mind, did he not realize the de-
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SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1859.

We have been led to these reflections upon peace, and the prospect of the continuation of peace in this country, by the occurrences in Ohio, in respect to the Oberlin prisoners, under sentence from a United States Court, for whose trial a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by the Supreme Court of that State. The news now is, that the decision of the State Court, after hearing the arguments upon the question, was in effect, that the prisoners should be remanded to the custody of the United States. But it seems that there was only a majority in favor of this decision. And it should be observed,

JOHN GOULD, Esq., of Middletown, was yesterday by the General Assembly, elected Major General of the R. I. Militia, by a majority over Mr. Barton of Warren.

STRAWBERRIES are now selling in Baltimore as low as six cents per quart. And in Newport at six cents per *gill*.

We learn that SAMUEL A. SPINK has been appointed keeper of the Poplar Point Light, in place of ABRAHAM R. GREEN, removed.

THOMY, for public documents of much interest.

NEWPORT, June 2, 1859.

MAY SESSION.

.....

Centreville, has been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in, or cognizant of the murder of Mr. Arnold.

REPORTS from Utah to the 6th Inst., report
there was no further disturbance among
Mormons.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a general assortment of Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, together with the celebrated

NEWPORT SQUARE CHAIR,

Also, a complete assortment of Common and Low Prized Furniture, Hair, Hock, and Spring Mattresses, Feather-beds, &c. &c.

N. B. Copies of Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine, with Italian, Hardwood and Plaster of Paris description, always on hand. See circulars sent on application.

1870

AGENTS FOR

CRANE'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASKE

Unhindered by incision of polished Rosewood. These Caske being made all tight, contagion is prevented, and the process of decomposition arrested for a long time. This is of great advantage when it is desirable to preserve the remains undisturbed for a considerable time, or transport the same to a distant place for sepulture, or, when it is necessary to entomb for a few months before the final burial.

April 30.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURTIS'S CURE FOR BALDNESS.

IN BRINGING the new article—a preservative and sure cure for Baldness—into notice, the proprietor has acted with extreme caution, knowing that the public, having been

BUSINESS CARDS.

SOLOMON BRAMAN,
BLACKSMITH
 MARKET SQUARE. NEW

[illegible]

any of your head had been bled for ten years after. After a few weeks, the hair commenced growing, and after a few months we were able to wear nearly our old hair, and after eight months, we, and the Cure in my case, having met with success, I was prepared to recommend the medicine, and will state the above facts personally to any who are interested and will call upon me.

ELIJAH SMITH, 113 Fidelity st.

And the Rev. Mr. Samuel Woodbury, Minister of the Church of Episcopals, and well known in this city.

For some twelve years my hair was continually falling out, until I was fifty years of age, and I was told by a friend to use one month since I commenced using Dr. Williams' Cure which soon prevented the bald hair from falling, & I have recovered my hair, and I feel it grow well, and I am enabled to feel with full confidence to all those who have lost their hair, that I am a true promoter.

SAMUEL WOODBURY, 24 Fidelity st., Prov. R. I.

From Mrs. B. M. Clarke, Milford, Mass., care W. & A. Robinson & Co., Boley street, Providence, R. I., Jan. 1856.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1855.

I have been using Clarke's Cure on Baldness and Hair Loss, for the last six weeks, and I have now gained the growth of the hair, and keeping the hair in a slow condition.

MRS. LEBONA M. CLARKE.

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,
No. 99
SOUTH THAMES STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

T. J. WEAVER
FASHIONABLE
HATTER
and dealer in
Hats, Caps and Shawls
One Door North of
Merchants Bank
NEW YORK

NATHAN M. CHAFFEE,
PLUMBER, AND COPPER SMITH,
AND GASS SMITH,
COMMERCIAL WARE, NEW-YORK, R. I.

BENJAMIN - FREEBORN

From the Rev. J. O. Adams, of Worcester, Mass.

WILL I say, he who is loathe to wear an unsatisfactory wig, or hair, will find it well worth his while to try the good and remarkable effects of the use of Mr. Coker's Hair Oil. He need only regard it as one of the preparations for the restoration of the hair that has become bald or thinning.

The beneficial effects of the liquid, also, in cases of nervous headache, and as a stimulant and preserver of the hair, serve to render it all the more valuable. I was, therefore, when I am troubled with baldness in any degree, much obliged to you to obtain and use it.

Worcester, June 17, 1868.

J. O. ADAMS,

AMERICAN Bazaar, Boston, Dec. 10, 1869.

About a year since my hair commenced falling off badly, to prevent which I tried various preparations without success. Believing I should have recourse to your oil, I was about to submit to the shaving of my head, when a friend who had been using Coker's successfully advised me first to try your oil. I did so, very soon after commencing the falling, the cold hair, which before seemed dry and lifeless, assumed a healthy appearance, grew thick started out, and I lost not the same effect. Coker's, with the aid of your oil, my hair will be fully restored. It keeps the head cool, the hair soft and supple, and is a very desirable article for the hair.

J. M. BRIGMAN,

Foster & Hazard & Co., Wholesale Agents.

Wm. A. WEE
DEALER IN
BOOTS & SHOES

No. 1094 THAMES STREET

[illegible]

INSURANCE.
MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE.
THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most fa-
vorable terms.
The Capital of said Company is \$150,000, all
paid in and invested in Bank Stock
in the City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.
F. R. Stafford, August D. Smith, Reuel
W. Mann, Shubael Hutchins, George S. Rath-
bone, Caleb Harris, Walker Humphrey, T. P.
L. Goddard, Tully D. Bowen, Allen O. Peck
Samuel B. Tobey, James T. Rhodes, John H.
Ormsbee. ALLEN O. PECK, President.

JOHN H. GLADDING
Auction and Commission Merchant
140 THAMES STREET.
Aug. 14. Newport.

HOGAN & GLADDING
SAIL MAKERS
Perry Mill Wharf,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Sails of all kinds, Wagon Covers, St.
Awnings, Laumocks. Bags, &c., made
best manner and on reasonable terms.
Aug 15—tf.

JOHN R. STANHOPE

WALKERS HENKLEY, Secretary.
Persons wanting insurance or information con-
cerning said Company, will please apply to
GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.

**THE FARMERS'
Mutual Fire Insurance
COMPANY,**
AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.,
CONTINUES to insure against loss or damage
by fire or lightning, in two separate classes.
The Company, which confines its business al-
most wholly to the State of Rhode Island, has
been in operation since 1841, and has made an
assessment, and has, after paying losses and ex-
penses, a large surplus in the treasury.
BENJAMIN B. TREUSTON, President,
SIGMUND S. FAY, Vice President,
WILLIAM BOWEN, Treasurer,
THOMAS A. REYNOLDS, Secretary.
EAST WASHINGTON, OCT. 18, 1858—1y

J. B. LANGLEY, JR. & CO.

122 Thames Street.
 I N V I T E T H E A T T E N T I O N of purchasers to
 their new stock of
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOOD S.

Among them are new and very desirable pat-
 terns of Britannia Tea pots, Britannia Lamps and
 Ladies, Japaned and plain Tin Ware, Wood, Wil-
 low and Enamelled Ware, Water Coolers, Brushes,
 Mats &c. &c. June 19.

NOTICE.

T H E S U B S C R I B E R would inform his friends
 and the public that he is now prepared to
 put Gas Pipes into Houses or Public Buildings
 at 14 cents per foot, and the work warranted to
 give entire satisfaction.
 Gas Fixtures on hand and for sale at reduced
 prices.
 Feb 12 W. H. BLISS.

OLD LEAD
 B O U G H T in large and small quantities and on
 the most favorable terms, by
MASON & BRADFORD,
 At their Mill, No. 229 Thames street.
 June 26

Attorney and Counsellor at
 Corner Church and Thames streets
NARRAGANSETT BUILDING,
 March 5—6m NEWPORT

NOTICE.

T H E S U B S C R I B E R having been ap-
 pointed by the City authorities to fill the place
 of Mr. dead vacant by the death of the pub-
 lic, offers his services to the pub-
 lic, Bill Foster, Collector, &c., promising
 ability and faithfulness in the discharge of
 new with which he may be favored. Of-
 fice at the Auction Room of Francis Stanhope
 street, and at the store of John J. Stacy,
 street, will be promptly attended to
 Feb 21 S. CLARKE STACY.

FAIRBANK
 CORPATED
RAILROAD, HAY, COAL,
SCALE
 OF EVERY VARIETY
FAIRBANKS & BROS